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TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1858 SENATE.

MENOBIALS, PETITIONS, ETC. The PRESIDENT pro ton, presented a memorial from the legislature of Kansas, praying an appropriation for the erection of a penitentiary at Delaware City, in that erritory; which was referred to the Committee on Ter-

ritories.

Mr. GWIN presented the petition of Lieut John C. Carter, of the United States navy, praying that a declaratory act may be passed by which he can receive the sum of 1955 36 due him, and which is detained by the accounting officers of the treasury, owing to some allegest ambiguity in the words of the law passed for his relief February 18, 1855; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

guity in the words of the are period to the Committee or any 18, 1855; which was referred to the Committee or Maxol Affairs.

Mr. MASON presented the petition of Jonathan M. Burnett, auditor of the State of Virginia, praying the payment of a judgment recovered against that State by the elministrator of James Holmes, deceased, for the commutation pay of said Holmes as a paymaster in the army of the revolution; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. STUART presented the petition of Jason Smith and others, praying to be allowed pensions for military services in the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN presented the petition of Licut E. Carrington Bowens, who was placed on furlough and afterwards transferred to leave of absence, praying to be allowed the difference of pay between those positions, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, presented the petition of W. Brenton Boggs, a purser in the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, praying to be allowed auditional pay; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KING presented the petition of James T. Wild Mr. KING presented the petition of James T. Wild and other heirs of Daniel Wild, praying indemnity for French spoliations prior to the year 1800; also, the petition of Israel Moses, praying the adoption of an improved ambulance or carriage invented by him for the transportation of the sick and wounded of an army. Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition of citizens of Maioe, praying; the enactment of a law granting pensions to the surviving officers and soldiers of the army and navy of the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

fiftee on Pensions.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial of merchants caltimore, Maryland, remonstrating against the repeal of law establishing the light-house board; which was

the law establishing the light-house board; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of citizens of Wash-ington city, praying that the Belgian pavement may be adopted in repairing Pennsylvania avenue and in paving the streets adjacent to the proposed enlargement of the Capitol grounds: which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported adversely on the petitions of Martha Brown, Nancy Hammond, Elizabeth A. Middleton, and Catharine L. McLeod.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Claims, reported adversely on the memorial of Richard G. Dove.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of Townsend Harris; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on the case of the children of Thomas Fitzgerald, and on the petition of Dr. Adam Hayes. He also reported a bill for the relief of Antony Cuslo, a soldier of the war of 1812; which was read and passed to a second reading.

reading.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill further explanatory of the act approved August 18, 1856, entitled "An act for the relief of Adam D. Stewart, and of Alexander itendall, executor of Daniel Randall;" which was read and passed to a second

ading.
Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Lau Claims, reported adversely on the memorial of J. W. Morse, and also reported a bill authorizing the courts to adjudicate the claim of the legal representatives of the lieur de Boune and of the Chevalier de Repentigny to certain lands in the Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan; which was read and passed to a second read-

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally considered and Bill to amend or define the act of July 29, 1850, enti

bill to amena or terme the act of July 29, 1850, enti-tled "An act providing for recording the conveyances of vessels and for other purposes."

Bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of La-ther Jewett, late collector of the district of Fortland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine.

Bill for the relief of John L. Allen and Asa P. Carter.
Bill for the relief of Fabius Stanley.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, a resolution was adop d authorizing and instructing the Secretary of the Navy o cause a thorough examination of the iron, coal, and omber of the Deep River county, in the State of North Carolina, and that he report upon the expediency of establishing at some point in that State machine and workshops for the construction of engines, bollers, &c., for naval vessels: and that he report the same to Congress

of its next session.
On motion by Mr. BAYARD, the resolution reported cepy of the decree and regulation made by the United States commissioner to China on the 4th day of March, 1857, to the effect that no revision of the same by Con-gress is necessary, was taken up and agreed to.

modified as follows:

made an auxiliary guard or watch for the proceed an auxiliary guard or watch for the follows as an annal salary of \$2,000 cell, to be paid modified an auxiliary guard or watch for the follows an annal salary of \$2,000 cell, to be paid modified as follows:

modified as follows:

made an auxiliary guard or watch for the paid an au

ones more would be safe in the District.

Agreement to the House ameadment to the bill for the salmassion of the State of Kanasa into the Union, and ask a constructe of conference.

Mr. PUGH did not know how the Senate could insist after the House had adhered, but they could ask a conference at any time.

Mr. GREEN argued that his motion was the correct one. If both houses had adhered, it would of course cut off all propositions for conference: but it was for the Senate, if there was any hope of the House reconsidering its action, to give them a chance to do so.

Mr. PUGH replied that if an adherence cut off a conference; it was already cut off at one end of the government of the Dissertion, to give them a chance to do so.

Mr. PUGH replied that if an adherence cut off a conference, it was already cut off at one end or at both cuds? His objection was that it would leave the bill in the hands of the House, and the Senate could take up further action; and he hoped that the motion would be so modified as to ask a conference without insisting.

Mr. GREEN awas willing to let the questions be put separately; but objection was made.

Mr. MASON expressed hig gratification at the motion which had been made by the senator from Missouri, and should vote for it on account of the earnest desire which he felt to promote the great interests of the country by the passage of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union without any intervention upon the part of Congress It the motion should prevail, the effect would be to send the bill back to the House of kept admit and provide and allow the bill to puss as it canne from the Senate or to refore a conference and stand upon their adherence. He was will then have their choice of two things: for recede and allow the bill to puss as it canne from the Senate or to refore a conference and stand upon their adherence. He was will the sought the floor of the reform the provent of the cross of the motion in the form in which he had been made by the senator from the sum of the provide and the p

The PRESIDENT pro tem appointed Mesers Grand lunger, and Saward as conferens upon the part of the

On motion by Mr. WH.SON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to facilitate communication with the army in Utah. Mr. W. moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute, which authorize the Secretary of War to contract for the extension and use of an electric telegraph from the frentiers of Missouri or Iowa to such military posts as he may deem necessary for the public service—the said contract to provide for the management and working of said telegraph by private enterprise after the necessity for such means of communication with the army in Utah shall have ceased, and that said telegraph shall not cost in the aggregate more than the sum

after the necessity for such means of communication with the army in Utah shall have ceased, and that said telegraph shall not cost in the aggregate mere than the sum of \$500,000 to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, and not exceeding a proportionate part of said sum for such portions of said telegraph as shall be constructed; and the bill also appropriates such a sum of money as may be found necessary to carry into execution the purposes aforesaid, not to exceed \$500,000.

Mr. W stated that the project had the approbation of the Secretary of War, and would be of great utility to the government. It was thought that the line could be completed in one hundred days, and it was proposed to have the wire put under ground, where it would be safe. The substitute was more guarded in its provisions than the original bill.

Mr. HAMLIN suggested that the substitute did not confine the contract to any particular company, but left it open to competition—in that respect being preferable to the original bill.

Mr. IVERSON stated that the Committee on Military Affairs were equally divided upon the proposition, but those members who were opposed to it, of whom he was one, were willing to allow the proposition to come before the Senate in order to test the question on its merits. He believed there would be no need of this telegraphic communication with the army in Utah, for long before the wires could be laid, the trouble there would be all over. When these reinforcements now on their way reach the army there, they will make short work of it, and the Mormon war will soon be ended. But suppose the wires are laid under ground, it will not be possible to conceal all traces of the work, and it will be easy for Brigham Young to find men who will cut the wires and intercept communication, if he chooses to stay and fight; if, however, he retreats to the mountains, the telegraph will do no good. Mr. I. also objected that this was a very large sum of money to pay for a work which could be constructed in one hundred days or less, f

to get a line of telegraph made for their own purposes at the expense of the government.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the scheme would not be under-taken by the government in the present state of the treas-ury, at any rate.

Mr. FESSENDEN likewise spoke in opposition to the bill. He could see no advantage as likely to result from such an enterprise.

Mr. WILSON replied at some length to all these objec-

tions.

After some further debate, Mr. W. proposed to postponthe subject for one week, in order that the bill might b
perfected or rendered more consonant to the views of sen

ators.

Mr. IVERSON, in order to test the sense of the Senaton the question moved that its further consideration be postponed until the first Monday in December next which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 17—as follows:

which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 17—as follows:

YEAS—Mosers Allen, Diggs, Bright, Cley, Collamer, Crittenden
Bixon, Durkee, Evans, Fensenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green
Hale, Hammond, Menderson, Houston, Henley, Iverson, Johnson of
Arkansas, Johnson of Tonnessee, Kennedy, Mallery, Sebastian, Sit
dell, Toombe, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Mosers, Houderlek, Brown, Cameron, Chardler, Clark, Doe
Ritle, Bouglas, Harlan, Jones, King, Folk, Pugh, Seward, Simmons
Staart, Wade, and Wilson—17.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Mosers, Bales, Bayard, Bell, Benjamia,
Bigler, Davis, Fitch, Gwin, Hamim, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sunner
Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, and Yu
160—17.

After the consideration of executive business,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. SAMUKI CARUTHERS, representative from Missour having appeared, was qualified, and took his seat as member of Congress

THE POLICE BILL. On motion of Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, the House wer On motion of Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish an Auxiliary Guard for the protection of public and private property, and repealing all acts heretofore passed on that subject, it having been made the special order from day to day after the disposal of the deficiency bill.

Mr. GOODE moved that the House take up the Senate bill, together with the amendment thereto, and make that the basis of their action; which motion was agreed to—

vo. 74. here 166.

aye: 74, noes 66.

The biliand amendment were then read.

ment of the gentlemon from New York, by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the bill re-ported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, modified as follows:

The Pacific rollread bill was taken up, but after the adoption of some verbal amendments it was passed over; as Mr. Ivensor desired to offer some amendments to it, which he had not quite prepared.

Addission of Kannas.

Mr. GREEN moved that the Senate insist upon its disagreement to the House amendment to the bill for the admission of the State of Kannas into the Union, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. PUGH did not know how the Senate could insist after the House had adhered, but they could ask a conference at any time.

Mr. GREEN argued that his motion was the correct one. If both houses had adhered, it would of course cut offeall propositions for conference: but it was for the Senate, if there was any hope of the House reconsidering its action, to give them a chance to do so.

Mr. PUGH replied that if an adherence cut off a conference, it was already cut off at one end, because the proposition of the city. They knew not the correct of proposition of the city. They knew not the correct of the city.

ghtening the committee [Great laughter.]

Mr MARSHALL of Kentucky, taked a point of ore hat the discussion must be confined to the police bilt. The CHAIRMAN stated that it was in order to discussion; in Committee of the Whole on the state of the mion.

Inion.

Mr. CLEMENS did not hear Mr. Floresce.

Mr. FLORENCE cald if the gentleman had been there
one of the afternoons they had been talking upon Kansas, he could have spoken on the deficiency bill, but he
was not present, and the committee one.

Mr. Chemens would talk about the police bill. The
gentleman had said there were instances where genthemen had acted independent of party. It was difficult
to designate whether he was American, republican, or
democrat. Whether he was a seventy-four-gen ship or
one of those Baltimore clippers, with raking sides.
[Laughter.]

[Laughter.]
Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he would sooner be of the gentleman's slaves than to be the slave of any party or power on earth. [Increased laughter.] Mr. CLEMENS said the gentleman had made a declaration that sounded magnanimous. "When the devi

party man?
Mr. GAMPBELL. Always.
Mr. CLEMENS said whatever reputation the gentle-ian had had been derived from his allegiance to party. nd party alone.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that it was the old party led
y Henry Clay. He had followed the great principles of

enry Clay.

Mr. CLEMENS asked whether he had followed the ance or the shadow. . CAMPBELL, replied that he was as much in powe Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he was as much in power Mr. CLEMENS [Tremendous laughter.]
Mr. CLEMENS did not know whether he was, for his

Mr. CLEMENS do not stern what was not much in dan-cert was not contested.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that his was not much in dan-ger. The gentleman had abandoned his party and he knew it [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEMENS. Admit that to be true—

Mr. CAMPBELL Well, then, you are out of your par-

[Loud laughter]
Mr. CLEMENS said Mr. CAMPUREL had no party to

Mr. CLEMENS said Mr. CAMPIKEL had no party to abandon. [Continued laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN said if the Committee did not keep better order, he would report to the House.

Mr. CLEMENS said he was attempting to show that Mr. CAMPIBELL had this to say to the gentleman: If he could not trust his own Executive and his own party upon the deficiency bill, which proposed to sustain the army already sent to the frontier, he could not trust him with the experience he had personally in the city to regulate the police. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEMENS replied, that still the gentleman had voted to give the ex-Executive absolute control of eight or nine millions of dollars. And yet he was no party man.

nan. Mr. CAMPBELL said it was declared by the Exec Mr. CAMPBELL said it was declared by the Executive that that "far-off" Territory was in rebellion. He had endeavored to take a comprehensive view of the question, and without regard to section, and did sustain the gentleman's colleague, [Mr. Lerenge,] who took the lead, the honorable chatrman of the Committee of Ways and Means not being present, and if he was, remaining silent. He separated himself from his party friends.

Mr. CLEMENS. I thought you had no party.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Why, yes, sir. [Great laughter.] But it was for the gentleman to settle his accounts with the administration—not for him.

Mr. CLEMENS replied that to read the Washington Union and hear the gentleman from Ohlo, the arbitest.

Julion and hear the gentleman from Ohio, the subject ras pretty well blown.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, merely wished to make

was pretty well blown.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, merely wished to make a suggestion. This was a very delicate subject to gentlemen on his side of the House. Suppose the gentlemen confine himself to the pilice bill. [Great haughter.]

The CHARIMAN stated that he was reminded that the bill under consideration was a special order. As such, the debate must strictly be confined to its merits.

Mr. CAMPRELL desired to propound an inquiry. At what time and where was the caucus of the new party to be held, including the particular portion of the late firm—Housron, Joyse, and Lerensa! [Laughter.]

Mr. BURNETT replied that the gentleman belonged to a party which claimed the right to blad its members to the most solemn secrecy, and he hoped, he would pardon him if he could not tell him. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEMENS then advocated the passage of the police bill, contending that it was necessary for the protection of life and property in the city.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said he desired to amend the bill so that its provisions should not go into effect until the city of Washington should have provided a police force equal to that provided by Congress. He did not propose to relieve the inhabitants from the responsibility of their own government.

Mr. SEWAED appeared to held because Congress did

lieve the inhabitants from the responsibility of their own government.

Mr. SEWARD opposed the bill because Congress did not have the power under the constitution to pass it. Besides, it would cost \$147,000: and more money was paid for the support of this city than was paid in any city of the Union outside of New York.

Mr. MARSHAIL, of Kentucky, was opposed to the bill because it would confer upon the President the power that was conferred upon the mayor under the city charter. He was opposed to it on that ground, to say nothing of the partisan character which had grown out of it. If they wanted to give the city an anxiliary guard they should expand the laws already in operation.

Mr. BURNETT inquired whether the gentleman would vote for the bill if the appointing power was conferred on the mayor.

on the mayor.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he would have no objection, except to the magnitude of the force. He confessed that the power should proceed from a board of

commissioners.

Mr. BURNETT said it was conceded on all sides that legislation to protect life and property was absolutely necessary, and he expressed his profound regret that Mr. Coarsa had given to the measure a partisan character. If there were abuses in the administration of justice, if that gentleman or any others would introduce a bill to correct those abuses, he would go as far as the furthest in wiping them out. The constitution conferred the sole power upon Congress to begislate for the District, and they would find that this not only conferred the power to abolish the municipal government, but the sole and exclusive right to begislate for the District. Besides, the bill repealed all laws conflicting with it. He would ask how the police regulations were carried out. Musder was a matter of every-day occurrence. Every crime known to the catalogue had been committed, and yet the mayor was totally inefficient to suppress them. If they conferred this power upon the mayor they could only judge the future by the past.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said it was a well-settled fact that no man could walk the streets after dark in security. Crimes increased from day to day, and were they to see this state of things without offering come remedy? If the legislation was not sufficient, it was their duty to apply the remedy. The difficulty, to some extent, rested with the people of Washington; for they had 130 licensed groceries—one for every 60 men in the city—and 171 grocery stores, selling liquor in quantities of not less than a pint. Besides, in passing along Penneylvania avenue, they could step in and get rid of their money just as soon as they pleased. These things were going on in daylight, and could not be unknown to the police.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, said there was nobady that could be more deenly impressed with the propriety was nobady Mr. BURNETT said it wa

on in daylight, and could not be unknown to the police.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, said there was nobody that could be more deeply impressed with the propriety of taking active measures to prevent these nightly assarbinations than himself. However, he had no familiarity with the manner of getting rid of their money, but took it for granted that his young friends were better informed than himself. The question was whether or not the measure before them was calculated to restore peace and good order. To do this they wanted the work of the same the fore them was calculated to restore peace and good order. To do this they wanted the work of the head and the leart, and activity and energy on the part of the officers. Fifty policemen directed by an intelligent head could do more than a thousand policemen, for they could effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on remedy by brate force alone. If the bill would effect on the equipment at the Capitol.

that atone o'clock to morrow he should ask the House to take up that tell and thepose of it. A New IMMETORY

The SPEAKER hald before the body a message from the President, transmitting the incurorial of a committee citizens in favor of the establishment of a territorial secondary to the formation of that portion of the Territory of the commenty known as Carson's Valley; which was reterment out of Territorica and ordered to be printed. Also, a communication from the Treasury Department in answer to a resolution of the House calling for information in regard to the light-house expenses of the north western lakes; which was referred to the Committee Commerce and onlered to be printed.

And then, on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. New York, at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, p. m., it House adjourned.

Mr. FAULKNER: The messorial of Dr. Israel Mesew York, late acceptant surgeon of the United S

TURDAY, April 13.—No. 14.—Thomas Jackson d al-swners of the steambeat Wetumpka, appellants, es. The teamboat Magnolia, her tackle, &c., William T. James aster, and part owner. Appeal from the district control to United States for the middle district of Alabama. Mr.

the United States for the middle district of Alabama. Mr.
Justice Unier delivered the opinion of the court, coversing the decree of the said district court with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the court.

No. 11.—Robert Taylor's administrators, plaintiffs in error, or. Nathan T. Carryl, who survived William J. Ward. The reargument of this cause was continued by Mr. Hood for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Everts for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-instrow at 11 o'clock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OPERA. - A fashionable and appreciative and illed the Theatre last evening to hear La Traviata, rendered by Gazzaniga, Brignoli, Amodio, Gasparoni, and other members of Max Maretzek's troupe. The opera, which is Verdi's master-piece, was rendered with marked ability, Signora Gazzaniga and Signor Amodio receiving a large share of the continued applause, The opera on Wednesday night will be Lucia di Lan-

acrosor. The following letter from the manager ex-plains why it has been necessary to increase the prices: WALLACE'S THEATRE, (N. Y.,) April 12.

Wallack's Theatre, (N. Y.,) April 12.

To the Editor of the Union:

My Drar Sir: Will you kindly permit me to speak a few words through your columns on the prices charged for the approaching four nights of opera at Washington?

The difference between the prices charged there and here at the Academy of Music is but riff casts; when the size of the Washington Theatre and the additional expense of travel are considered, I think this difference can hardly be deemed unreasonable. The price of the proscenium boxes here and at Washington is the same. Then what would be the price charged at any European capital on any ordinary night—say, for instance, in London? For purpuette, without secured son, two dollars and a half; for first-tier boxes, one hundred dollars; and on great occasions these prices have been doubled. The cost of the four nights of opera in Washington will be, at the lowest, one thousand solders a night. Suppose the house full every night, the receipts can barely cover this amount. I trust, therefore, the ladies and gentlemen who have been good enough to patronize the Washington Theatre will see that it would be impossible to afford them opera at a lower scale of prices. For myself, I anticipate no profit. My sole object in the engagement is to fulfil faithfully the promise made at the opening of the season in my mane.

Your obedient servant,

W. STUART.

WASHINGTON'S GARDENER .- The following documen purporting to be a formal agreement between General Washington and his gardener, is "going the rounds" of our exchange list, but is by some editors regarded as apocryphal. Perhaps some of our older readers may have heard of this Philip Bater, or may be able to stamp the document as a bogus production. In either case they will

document as a begas production. In either case they will please inform us:

Articles of agreement made this twelfth day of April, anno bounint one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by and between George Washington, esq., of the parish of Truro, in the county of Fairfax, Stafe of Virginia, on one part, and Philip Bater, gardener, on the other. Witness, that the said Philip Bater, for and in consideration of the covenants berein hereafter mentioned, doth promise and agree to serve the said George Washington for the term of one year as a gardener, and that he will, during the said time, conduct himself soberly, diligently, and honestly; that he will faithfully and industriously perform all and every part of his duty as a gardener, to the best of his knowledge and shiftise; and that he will not at any time suffer himself to be disguised with liquor, except on times hereafter mentioned. In consideration of these things being well and truly performed on the part of said Philip Bater, the said Geo-Washington doth agree to allow him (the said Philip) the same kind and quality of provisions as he has heretofore had, and likewise, annually, a decent suit of clothes, befitting a man in his station; to consist of coat, vest, and hereches a working, tarket and livesches of huncerner. had, and likewise, annually, a decent suit of clothes, be-fitting a man in his station; to consist of coat, vest, and breeches; a working jacket and breeches of homespun, besides two white shirts, three check do., two linen pocket handkerchiefs, two pair of linen overalls, as many pocket handkerelites, two pair of lines overalls, as many pair of shoes as are necessary for him; four dollars at Christmas, with which he may be drunk four days and four nights; two dollars at Easter to effect the same pur-pose; two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk two days; a drain in the morning and a drink of grog at dinner at roon.

For the true and faithful performance of all and each

part of these things, the parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty third day of April, anno Domini, 1787 PHHAP BATER, his † mark. GEO. WASHINGTON

Witness:
GEO. A. WASHINGTON, TOBIAS LEAR.

The Agender. Quite a number of contractors are in the city, examining and estimating for the completion of the dam across the Potomac at the Great Falls; of gate-houses; completion of masonry bridge; waste weirs ; building distributing reservoir ; completion of conduit; furnishing cast iron pipe; building of two iron pipe bridges; laying pipes from the distributing reservoir to the Navy yard and other principal public citablishments of Washington; building of high service reservoir in Georgetown; and supply of cement, sand, bricks, stone, and all other materials. All proposals are to be handed in before the 10th of May, when the bids will be opened.

bill would effect the object contemplated, he would waive his other objections.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, opposed the bill on the ground that the difficulties had their origin in that old maxim that to the victors belong the spoils. If the emoluments of the government were to be disposed for partisan service they engrafted a new policy, which would result in the demoralization of society.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, earnestly advocated the adoption of some measures that would afford the desired greateness that it was perfectly clear that there was absolute power to medify the power conferred by Congress upon the municipal government at any time and under any circumstances.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

The Kansas fill.

A message was received from the Senate informing the A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the bill for the admission of Karsas into the Union, and asked a committee of conference. Also, informing the House that the Senate had appointed on that committee on its part Messas Orzen, Hunter, and Seward.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, gave notice; jail, was yesterday removed by Marshal Selden.

ABSENCE ASSESSMENT -We are inferred that quite fion of the American Association for the Advancement of School at Ballimore, community on the 28th Intl. The

he beard of managers of the Maryland Institute undered the leval officers the use of their entire of for the meetings of the association, and their then has been accepted. It is supposed that the will occupy six or given days, during which the mostly bear an opportunity of county which the also will be see an oppositually of experiencing the statity of the premium of citizens of Baitineon. Ex-ve asymptom use are now being node by the Mary Historical backety for the purpose of giving the au-tion a hangard at the Athenseum bribling, which, it

trial of James Powers, charged with the murder of Edward A. Luts. The evidence for the prosecution was reported at length in the papers of bot evening. For the delence, John Wasie, Michael Weinnly, John Dowers, and decree, John Wasie, Michael Worldy, John Dowers, and James Shotwell were examined. The last named is sold to recomble the prisoner, and when taken to the infirm-ary to be confronted with the slying man, Lasts exclutined "You are the man." On cross examination, however, Shotwell stated that Lasts also mid to John Powers, "Johney, and that your trether, he shot me," and and to winness. "Are you not fames Powers." The witness also said that he was arrested for the pelsoner.

THE AUXILIANY-GUARD BILL WAS POSTERDAY fully diconsect in the House, as will be seen by the report in another column. Hopes are entertained by the orderly efficiency of the District that it will become a law substantially as it was passed by the Senate, and not a mere partieur affair, like the "metropolitan system" of New York city. With a commission at its head, even if that commission is composed of gentlemen belonging to different parties) there can be no unity of action—no responsibil-ity—no impartiality, as will be the case if the chief of ficer is a man in whom the Executive has confide and who is worthy of that confidence. Order never be preserved unless by a police who are kept in order and who obey the directions of an efficient head.

THE MAYORALTY CONVENTION. -It has been suggest to us by one of the delegates to the democratic mayoutly convention, on Thursday next, that the conventionsemble at the Assembly Rooms, (late Copp's Saloon at four o'clock in the afternoon. This hour, or perha an hour earlier, will certainly be better than an eventi

THE United States steamer Water Witch sailed vester day for hoston, via Norfolk and New York, with a full cargo of ammunition, which she will distribute at those Lovelt, lieutenant commanding; Wm. C. Wheeler, engineer; J. W. Dabney clerk.

NAVY YARD.-There is nothing of unusual interes NAVY YARD.—There is nothing of unusual interest transpiring at this station. Work in the foundries appears to be progressing with the usual activity. There is nothing doing in the ship-houses save the completion of some patent life-boats. One of the bell-boats for school signals, has been completed and is moored in the dock, which affords to the spectator an excellent exemplification of their value.

PERSONAL -Governor Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota

MEDICAL BOOK AGENCY IN WASHINGTON.
TAYLOR & MACRY supply all the me beat works periods in the United States at the publi, here's lowest price.
April 11—(dt. Bosicatore, 3-4 Fenn. avenue. WASHINGTON THEATRE. Second Night

Under the able direction of the renowned u Signora GAZZANIGA, Signorina CALIGOTI, Signorina ADA PHILIP Signora BERGNOLI, AMORIO, GASPARONI

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1858, med, for the only time, Doni LUCIA DI LAMMERMOUR

Doors upon at 24 past seven; opera begins at 8 a'clock.
Subscription list and box book will be up-ned at 10 o clock; a modulity, Metcorofit's Music Store, sorner of Pennsylvania assence as
14th street.

Pinark-State 1

AANCROFT S. HISTORY AND AMERICAN PROPERTY PROPERTY AMERICAN PROPERTY AMERICAN PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROP American Revolution. By George Baneroli. Octave. Uniform with the previous volumes.

This is the first of four volumes, which will embrace the period of the American revolution, from the blockade of Bester to the treaty of peace at Farks in 1782, and it contains (in a great degree from manuscript and unpublished courses) the history of the mition during the state of the treaty of the mition during the state of the state of the state of the state of the treaty of the mition during the state of t

espend:
The direct volume will be issued on the first of May, and the others will follow as seen an deey can be prepared for the press.

April 14—cod3!

TITTELL'S LIVING AGE, ENLARGED SERIFS, in weekly numbers of eighty large octave peres each, closely returned. He contents chiefly made up of articles from the finglish quarterly reviews and mouthly magazines. Price 40 yearly, or 127, cents for single numbers.

PRANCK TAYLOR

BAPTISM TESTED BY SCRIPTURE AND HIS-For safe at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL A SPIMNARY Dr. J. H. A. DRIDGE, having finished the courses of concretion usually pursued in the northern colleges, and having had experience in the basiness of teaching, proposes to open a Young Gentlemon a Seminary in Washington, of a high said select character, on Monday, April 12, at 9 o'clock, a in.

At no time will the number of scholars be allowed to average more than fifteen to cach professor, and all the branches of a superior, librarior of the control and control will be tought, including the lower and higher matternaties, modern and check matter, modern and ancient languages, natural philosophy, and chemistry.

lefty.
Temperary rooms have been engaged at No. 273 F street, third door west of folk street.
Terms: \$15 per quarter in educate.
The following gentlemen have kinety permitted the use of their Terms: \$15 per quarter in adjance.
The following gentlemen have Kindly permitted the use of their names ar references:
Col. W. W. Scoton.
Richard Smith, esq., Cashier Metropoliton Bank.
George W. Riggs, esq.
Major John Lee, U. S. A.
James G. Berret, esq.

Ap 10—dlm

DOTTED AND FIGURED.—140 pieces Dotted and Figured white Swiss Rosins at remarkably low prices.

White goods in great profusion of all choice fabrics in that line at our proverbially low prices. Our stock of all first class fibrics for general family wants was never so comprehensive and at such moderate prices as now.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overclearged.

sharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All bills presented monthly for payingent in each.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all Good articism, or proceed to the command our best allention.

17.RRY & BROTTLE,

1 Gentral Stores," west building.

April 6—10tdit opposite Centre Market

RED AND BLUE ENDS.—1 case extra long and chesc Towels, with red and blue ends and long friages, very grades.

A large supply of leaf quality Table Damieks, Doylies, Nopkins,
Fillow Lineus, Lineu Sheetings, and Bath Towels.
Daily added new supplies from the North and Dest.
thus price only marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser.

we decidedly decline to open any hew accounts.

All bills presented menthly for payment in each.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building.

April 8—10tdit

Opposits Centre Market.

OFFICIAL:

Washington, April 12, 1858
Information has been received at this department from Abert Pittsbury, one, the United States consent at Hafflex, of the renewal on the
24th of March lest of the tariff of the province of Nova Scotla. The
only absention in the act is an additional duty of twenty per cent, on
wines, branches, and specific of all kinds. Liquors cannot be imported
from the United Sates in packages of less than one hundred gallous,
several seizures have been made of years handless for the violastor of this provision of the statute.

default the treasurer of the branch mait at New Orleans, or the activate treasurers at Beston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, with a text days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the author. It is the net of Congress contitled "An act to antibotize the Issue of treasurer states, appreciable Beember, 1837.

The treasurer curses will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of algorith with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such tables of Annaes and Angree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of indirect not extending six per contum per samum, and will except the rate from the date of the certificate of such deposits.

The proposals most elate the rate of interest without sombition and wheat relaxations to the assemble proposed to be exchanged must be deposite and the account of the assemble proposed to be exchanged must be deposed and one of the treasury officers above curses rated, whose criticate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as so-city for a follower. If the proposal to not accepted, immediated in the activity for a follower. If the proposal is not accepted, immediated in the activity of the exception of the act of Congress, or of this active they will not be considered.

All proposals and the reason must be realed, and insertibed on the outside. Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at the department at 12 years, m., on said texth day of May.

HOWELL CORD,

WASHINGTON THEATRE,-ITALIAN OPERA

The Trouge will conbrace got only the superb artists under setum of Man Moreneck, but also the leading once of the trouge. The Operas given will be TWO VIATA, LATA, VINSOR CAMORE, TROVATORE:

N THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. Iskander's In

FOR MILITARY MEN.-40 pieces white lines

Ap 13 May Fenn Avenue, bet 6th and 10th HANDSOME FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.—We

We have just received from the importer a choice lot of heavy black morning eiths without such batter and very not shish, to which we would call the attention of holes in morning. Also, a lot of plant, levender, and black Femlard after, which we are selling at 50 cents per yard, and which will be found to be one of the most serviceable articles in use.

MACK STRIPED GRENADINES.

We have also received a very handcome lot of black striped grames, which we are selling at about what they could be happed.

W. M. SHINTER & CV.,
No. 38, appendix Centre Market,
between 7th and 5th atreet.

PINE GAUZE FLANNELS—In all grades.

Also, 20 incess low-priced swilled Angola flamed, all which is well solured for spring and summer must.

We make daily additions to one steek.

We are not opening any how accounts. On temers who have here-to-created their bills by note will lower in mind that hereafter we require each when the bill is presented, and no other actitions, will be accomplained. It is a matter of me consequences how respansible the parties may be, a premise cost actition in the best by the safety of the consequence of the fails advantageous to us.

One price only, marked in plain figures.

Good articles, tote prices, and fair dealing may be relied in its all cases.

ALL WIDTHS.—Medjum, fine, and superfine harrowed up to be wided and widthe and prices, from the lowest and necrowed up to the widest and fasce of at the hard word potter in open superior. The howest could receive a set to dispense the howest and necrowed up to the widest and fasce of a tipe in and towed potter in the form that there is all the visions best kinets. Now supplies from the North and Mart daily. The lowest could price marked in plant flavors.

We have not opening buy new accounts. All tells presented morality for payment in cosh, and discontinued if not post.

We have determined to absolute the system of letting goeds go out of the store for important and a pulling as pictors at bone. The fourther damped to father costs an from one thousand is allowed hundred deliars accountly, and adds great labor to the look keeper's other during people will see the actual necessity of this measure where a large real because it when the design and the problem on its all cases.

Cond articles, law prices, and fast dealing may be related on its all cases.

April 13-10tdif "Contral rivers," ment building,

stander.

The Priceson will have New York on findantiny, May let, at two clock, p. in., on the above veyage, despiting at tithesitur 2 days, the prices of t

DORTHETH INSTALMENT .- Now in store the

fortieth instalment of our cal-braiet. House wie Cattom 6 cases "Lotics" Cottom.

3 cases "Everlasting Stating Cottom.

The above goods all originated with or, and take been promountly the best judges as superior to any greeks of their class in it or any other American market, of the "act make" brains to names are atmosped in full on each peer.

500 pieces of all other medium and extra the English and America Cottoms and long Gatter.

April 6—10thit Opposite Centre Market.

Sinxay S. Baxton.

Britan H. Hardand.

ANTER & HENDERSON, Attorneys-at-law, have a succeided themselves for the practice of law in the parent court in the best named and the court and the property of the practice of law in the parent court and best property of the court and the court april 1—could 2m."

April 6—10thit Opposite Centre Market.

Sinxay S. Baxton.

Britan Britan Britan and extra fine English and American too proceed in the increase of the court in the court and t